

EVIDENCE AGAINST CRAWFORD WOMAN

State Begins Effort to Convict Her of Killing Sister by Poison.

New Orleans, La., March 15.—From the lips of her aunt, her sister, physicians and embalmers, the State began to forge the links of the chain of circumstantial evidence by which it is attempting to prove that Annie Crawford murdered her sister, Elsie, by administering poison while nursing her. The fourth day of the trial was sensational from the moment that Mrs. Robert Crawford, aunt of the defendant, took the witness stand. She related the circumstances which preceded Elsie Crawford's death, and told of her suspicions being directed against Annie.

Gertrude Crawford, aged nineteen, the youngest of the Crawford family, which lost members by sudden and mysterious deaths, next took the witness stand. Biting her lips to control her emotion, she told of Annie's strange actions preceding and just after Elsie Crawford's death. In the main the details corresponded with the testimony given by Mrs. Crawford. However, she testified that she had seen Annie give Elsie "something in a glass" the night before the latter died.

Both the aunt and the sister of the defendant testified that Annie displayed not the slightest trace of emotion when Elsie died.

Dr. J. H. McGuire, who attended Elsie Crawford in her last illness, told of his last visit the night before Elsie died. He described her condition as "presenting every appearance of being due to opium poisoning. During his testimony she containing portions of Elsie Crawford's kidneys, liver and stomach were brought into the courtroom.

Annie Crawford looked at the exhibits at first without signs of emotion. Later, however, she became nervous.

The undertakers who embalmed Elsie Crawford's body, two ambulance students and attendants of the coroner's office also were called to the stand.

Court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

LAST OF THE MAINE.

Hulk of Old Battleship Will Be Sent to Bottom of Sea To-day.

Havana, March 15.—The hulk of the old battleship Maine will be sent to its last resting place at the bottom of the sea, three miles off the Cuban coast to-morrow afternoon. Roses from her deck will dot the waters as it sinks, taps will be sounded and the cruiser North Carolina will point her prow northward to bring home the last of the bodies of the men who met death when the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor on the night of February 15, 1898.

Final arrangements for the disposal of the Maine were made this afternoon, when shortly after sundown the hulk was drawn through a breach in the coffer dam by the navy tug Osceola and moored to its outer wall. This operation was effected with the slightest difficulty.

This afternoon the public was admitted to view the thirty-four plain caskeys containing the remains of forty members of the crew of the Maine which lay in state in the municipal council chamber, converted for the purpose into an imposing mortuary chapel.

"Howdy do" to this shoe is the beginning of a very comfortable friendship.

One of the popular new Crossetts. Made in dull gun metal with a short vamp and seven buttons. Cleverly perforated. High arch, high heel. Style in every line.



Style 122

Crossett Shoe
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"

\$4 to \$6 everywhere Lewis A. Crossett, Inc. Maker North Abington, Mass.

JAPANESE SCHOLAR ON JAPANESE CONDITIONS

After apologizing, with "a certain humility that a gentleman's soul delights in," as Dr. Walter Page has it, for such grammatical slips as "an unruly tongue" to which Japanese, not English, was native might be guilty of, and excusing, with the caustic wit of a scholar learned in many tongues, such as might occur by the statement that they would be due, not to his imperfect knowledge of the rules of English grammar, but to the imperfection of the rules themselves, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, president of the First Imperial College of Japan, and first exchange professor from that country to lecture in America, delivered an address in exquisite English at the Richmond College last night that created and held the close interest and attention of the large audience that assembled to hear the distinguished scholar's lecture on "Political Life in Japan."

Dr. Nitobe said that at the time he was a student at Johns Hopkins University, some thirty-five years ago, he had been most anxious to visit the South, largely because of his intense interest in the methods and efforts of those who were suffering and striving through the days of reconstruction, and he had almost entirely changed the life and habits of the samurai class, the knights, the chevaliers, of his country.

Never learned to work. These men had never learned to work, but had spent their time in the study of the various arts, professions and sciences, many of them being even unable to count money, which they had been taught to consider unworthy of their attention or notice. Consequently, when their lands were bought and their class, as a class, abolished, they were compelled to pass through their own period of reconstruction, which lasted for about twenty years.

Continuing, Dr. Nitobe, with the same memory of the sound scholar,

presumed that the audience, like himself, had learned its geography of school days, only to forget it, called attention to a few physical facts concerning Japan. The empire consists of some 500 islands, covering from north to south more than 28 degrees of latitude, a greater distance than from Labrador to Cuba, but so narrow is its territory that it embraces an area only about four times as large as that of Virginia, yet containing a population of 50,000,000—about twenty-five times that of this State.

Its history, he said, is very ancient, dating back to a time during the first century of the Christian era—youthful, however, compared with China, Korea and India—for when China and India were at the height of their civilization the inhabitants of Japan were the aborigines—the "hairy men." In spite of the fact, the lecturer said, that ethnologists consider the Japanese one of the most mixed of all the races, composed as it is of Malay, Mongolian and Caucasian blood, it is yet wonderfully homogeneous, with one language, one literature, and, for twenty-five centuries, only one dynasty.

Defends Japanese.

This last thought led the speaker to combat the popular impression that the Japanese are a "noble, as well as a warlike, people." "It is not likely," he said, "that a 'noble' or 'warlike' nation would be ruled by one dynasty for twenty-five centuries."

And, proceeding with the train of thought, he said that from the beginning of the seventeenth century, for more than 250 years absolute peace within and without the empire had prevailed, during which time learning, knowledge, study and proficiency in the arts and sciences had made wonderful strides. It has been only within the last twenty years, he said, that Japan has become conspicuous as a warlike country. "And," he smiled, "as the Scotchman has it, 'no man can live in peace unless his neighbors let him.' Even within the last twenty years, he maintained, there has been no war for the aggrandizement of

Japan.

The Japanese Parliament, he stated, is composed of two branches: a House of Lords and a House of Representatives.

The upper house consists of 200 members, drawn from the nobility, from men who have distinguished themselves in civil or military, or in science, and with a representation elected by the land-owners. The lower house has about 400 representatives, all elected by the people. But, he said, there is in Japan neither universal suffrage nor woman's suffrage.

In order to be a qualified voter, said the student scholar, a man must be at least twenty-five years of age, and must pay a direct tax of at least 10 yen (\$5) each year; that is, a national tax which may be imposed either upon land, or income, or both, or which may be a consumption tax. In or which may be a consumption tax. In or which may be a consumption tax. In or which may be a consumption tax.

This provision, Dr. Nitobe explained, is due to the fact that many of the best fitted and best trained men in Japan are poor, and it is deemed best to allow them to be entrusted with the management of affairs rather than to restrict the officeholders to those who have property. "As to the woman's suffrage movement," he continued, "we have never been able to understand why there should be two divergent interests in a household. We do not see that the interests of a man and a woman are so different that the house divided against itself we are not yet prepared to foster."

Although the suffrage is restricted, he amplified, 15 per cent. of the whole population is qualified to vote, and 20 per cent. of the male population, including all the males, so that a very large percentage of the adult male have the privilege of the ballot.

American System.

Many American systems, Dr. Nitobe stated, have been adopted in Japan, notably the general plan of education and many of its details. And he further declared that compulsory education in Japan is not "on paper." He made the astonishing statement that 100 per cent. of the children in his country between the ages of six and twelve go regularly to school. He caused a smile in the audience when he said that when he made a study of the situation some fifteen years ago he found that the percentage in his country, 25 at that time, was greater "than in any other country, except Prussia and Massachusetts."

Following the line of thought as to American institutions, Dr. Nitobe regretted that, in spite of the vigilance of the government and police, there was a certain amount of corruption in the politics of his country. Even a "boss" in the person of one of Japan's strongest men had flourished for a time, but had been killed by an old fencing master, who had thought and pondered as to the best method of ridding his country of this greater evil. The lecturer, turned him, and had then sent a courteous letter to the chief of constabulary informing the police officer of his intention, and had carefully and quietly carried out the execution. The "boss" had once been one of Japan's envoys to this country, where he had learned Western political methods. Dr. Nitobe did not condone the act of the self-appointed destroyer, but merely mentioned it as showing one side of the life of Japan, saying that he did not think it would sound altogether barbaric in a country where, in its short life, three or four Presidents had been killed.

Scores Many Writers.

Dr. Nitobe took occasion to score those writers, particularly the French, who have created in the mind of the world the idea that all Japanese women are "courtesans." "These men have seen the geishas," he said, "whose business it is to entertain. It would be just as fair to me to go to a vaudeville show in New York or Chicago, pick out one of its girls and describe her as a typical American girl as it is for them to include my mother in their list of courtesans when they have described," he declared, "the reverence in which motherhood, and, through it, womanhood, is held; so do they bow to the actual or potential mother, that when a lunatic attacked the Czar's wife—'and Nicholas ran,' he said—'he paid a physical price for his deed before the palace gates in order that all the world might know that Japan was sorry, and in order that the Emperor might sleep soundly when he retired to his room, and that the people, while they loved her for it, yet in their hearts felt that she had not been killed at home, where she belonged, and not have thrust herself into public affairs.'"

After dwelling upon the spirit of patriotism, Dr. Nitobe concluded. "When the man in the civil service of his country loves his money and the man in military service loves life, it is the beginning of the end."

Japan, no war except when its very existence was threatened. "You should appreciate why Japan was forced to fight China and Russia," he reminded the audience, "since it was in a church not far from this spot that you saw Patrick Henry said 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

Dr. Nitobe said that it would be impossible to speak on the subject of political life in Japan without first dwelling upon the person of the Emperor, whom the Japanese are so small, averaging not more than five feet three inches in height, but the Emperor, he said, is a very giant of a man, towering above all his countrymen with a height of six feet two inches. Although the Emperor is fond of writing poems, or sonnets, as they would be in English, having written more than 20,000. Dr. Nitobe said that he is an indefatigable worker, diligent and moderate in all things, and so stern in his sense of duty and the solemnity of his office that during the period of the day devoted to public matters he often remains stiffly erect for as long as four hours, unsmiling and unbending while important affairs are under discussion.

Guided by Principles.

When the Emperor ascended the throne in 1868, the lecturer continued, he was sixteen years old. Deeply imbued with the earnest desire to work great good among his people, he called around him the ablest and wisest of his statesmen and, after long and profound thought, he announced from the throne the five articles by which he would be guided and which have become the Magna Charta of modern Japan:

1. An Assembly widely convoked shall be established and all affairs of state decided by impartial discussion.
2. All administrative matters of state shall be conducted by the cooperative efforts of the governing and the governed.
3. All the people shall be given opportunity to satisfy their legitimate desires.

4. All absurd usages shall be abandoned and justice and righteousness shall regulate all action.
5. Knowledge and learning shall be sought in all the world.

In explaining the foundation articles of the government of Japan, Dr. Nitobe said that it was not deemed wise to grant constitutional government to the people at once, but to immediately the groundwork of the education of the people was laid. An assembly was summoned in 1874, and by both of which all matters of government were discussed and plans formulated for the welfare of the people. The books and treatises, including the principles of constitutional government were translated and distributed and taught in all the schools, both primary and of higher degree, and the nation was gradually educated to a wise knowledge of representative government. For twenty years this plan of education was carried out, and the Japanese economist, and in 1890 the First Parliament was summoned.

Then, going back for a moment to the third article by the clear statement that it opened to all the men properly qualified by learning and ability attainments the right and opportunity to occupy positions of state in the country.

With reference to "absurd usages," he said that there had never been many in Japan, but that as a nation as had been thought by those who were ignorant of the practical benefits of many of them, but that as a nation, and with a twinkle in his eye, the custom of some people of borrowing in their cars, should never obtain in Japan. As to seeking knowledge in all the world, Dr. Nitobe remarked that the president of Japanese students in the world explained the meaning of the article. He mentioned in passing the fact that as early as 1872 two Japanese students had attended Washington and Lee University.

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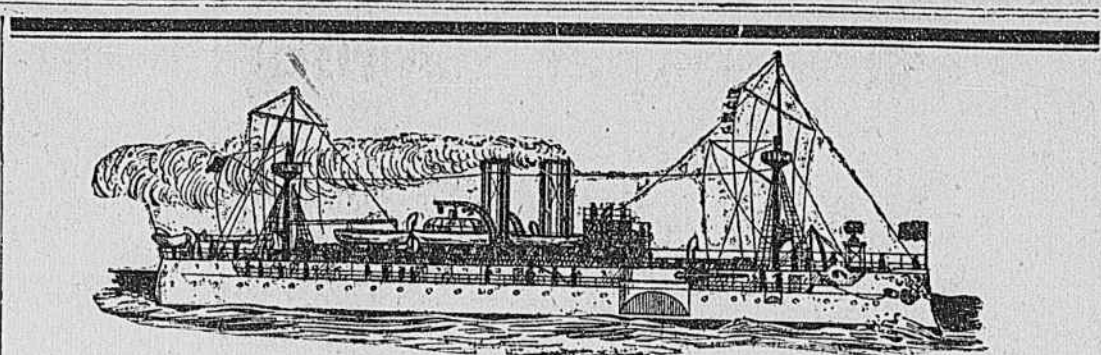
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U. S. S. Maine (Destroyed in Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898).

"Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the waves;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave;
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale!"
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The sublime sentiment of Holmes, expressed in the poem which every American has read, saved the Constitution ("Old Ironsides") from an inglorious end. What doubt but that same sentiment, enduring through the years, has again saved a noble battleship of our great navy.

Full many years have the faithful raised over the monument of wreckage of the Maine on each anniversary of her destruction the emblem that gladdens the heart of every American. And now finally their devotion has been rewarded—the sentiment of the American people endures. On February 15th the flag that once waved proudly over the battleship Maine in all her glory was raised over the remnants of her hull, brought to the surface of the waters, never to be lowered again until it sinks with her to an honored grave.

And now, after fourteen years, the Maine passes into memory. Her destruction was accomplished from the outside, and one of the agents used no doubt was electricity. Electricity, then, entered into her destruction, and without it her operation would not have been possible. Without electricity none of the battleships of our navy could be operated. In fact, the business and social world, as conducted to-day, would be at a standstill without electricity. It enters into our daily life at every turn—the public streets, hotels, office buildings, manufacturing plants, the home—no matter where, electricity in one form or another plays an important part.

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Publicity Bureau.

ROOSEVELT MEETS LEADING BACKERS

At Lengthy Conference Plans for His Campaign Are Considered.

COLONEL WILL GO ON STUMP

No Announcement as to What States He Will Visit.

New York, March 15.—What was perhaps the most important meeting of leaders of the Roosevelt campaign yet held took place to-night.

Colonel Roosevelt and his chief lieutenants went over the entire situation to map out a plan of action, which, it is understood, will have a decisive effect in shaping the campaign. The conference extended late into the night, and those who participated in it said that at present they could make no definite announcement of the plans agreed upon.

Colonel Roosevelt recently sent out a call, as a result of which they virtually all of the prominent friends in the movement who could attend. Those present were Senator Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's campaign manager; William L. Ward, Republican national committee man from New York; Walter

"TIZ Reminds Me of My Barefoot Days!"

"My Feet Never Get Sore, Tired, or Chafed Now, Because I Use TIZ."

"TIZ makes me feel like a boy again. Nothing would hurt my feet in those days, even when I'd run around barefooted with Rover, over rocks and pebbles and sticks."

"What You Thinkin' About Grampa?"



"To be able now to have feet that never ache, never get tired, blistered, swollen or chafed, or have corns, callouses or bunions, is a glorious recompense for all the other aches and pains one suffers in the winter of life. TIZ makes the feet feel young, and young feet make you feel young all over."

"I've tried many things for my poor old tired feet for those bunions of 20 years, and for those corns that have added wrinkles to my face. I've tried plasters, powders and salves—and nothing has ever given the relief that TIZ has. My feet are now strong and vigorous, they never get tired or swollen, I have no corns, callouses or bunions any more—they are boys' feet on an old man!"

TIZ gives instant relief and cures all foot troubles. It operates on a new principle, draws out all the poisonous excretions that cause foot miseries. Don't accept a substitute. An elderly man especially has a mind of his own; see that you get TIZ. TIZ 25 cents a box, sold everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price, by Walter Luthar Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill. Recommended by all drug stores, department and general stores.

Brown, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio; Governor Hadley, of Missouri; Governor Glascock, of West Virginia; George W. Perkins, Henry L. Stoddard and Frank A. M. Smith, of New York; Senator Beveridge, of Indiana; Alexander H. Revelle, of Chicago, chairman of the Roosevelt national committee, and Charles M. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis.

"This is a gathering of the clan," said Colonel Roosevelt. "Senator Dixon wanted to consult me about any speeches I might make during the campaign. He also wanted to meet the leaders in the New York and Chicago headquarters."

"I am not to undertake a long speech-making trip. We are here to talk over in just what States it is necessary for me to speak."

He would give no inkling of the decision reached. Others who attended were as reluctant.

Governor Hadley said Missouri was for Roosevelt and he was confident a majority of the State's delegates would be instructed for the Colonel.

In a statement given out to-day at the Roosevelt headquarters Senator Dixon declared that the list of the attached delegates given out by the Taft campaign managers was misleading.

"As a matter of cold fact," he said, "taking the entire list of Southern delegates so far named in Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, it is my candid belief that to-day instead of the 100 delegates claimed by the Taft managers as instructed, they do not have more than fifty-seven. For instance, in New Mexico of the eight delegates elected last week six of them are for Roosevelt, first, last and all the time."

Washington, March 15.—In an effort to settle differences between Republican National Committee Chairman Duncan and Republican State Chairman Morehead, of North Carolina, President Taft, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Director McKinley, of the Taft campaign bureau, and Secretary Hilles held a long conference in the White House late to-day.

Although several of those present said that the trouble between Mr. Duncan and Mr. Morehead over North Carolina patronage had not been settled, it was agreed that the two factions probably will get together to work for an instructed Taft delegation from that State to the Republican National Convention. Friends of the President expressed the hope to-night that the factional differences would be smoothed over in a few weeks.

Instructed for Taft. Rock Hill, S. C., March 15.—Fifteen Congressional District delegates to the Republican National Convention: Major John F. Holmes, Dacksburg; C. P. T. White, Rock Hill. Instructed for Taft.

\$50,000 FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Practically Entire Business Portion of Town Destroyed.

Greensboro, N. C., March 15.—Nashville, in Nash county, N. C., a small place, was swept by flames this morning at 5 o'clock, and damage done estimated at \$50,000. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and practically the entire business section of the town, with the exception of the bank and the courthouse, was destroyed. The entire citizenship of the town was aroused and only through heroic efforts were the flames checked.

ONLY WANTED TO SEE MOTHER.

Prisoner Charged With Capital Crime Broke Jail and Went Home.

Winnington, Del., March 15.—George Barber, Jr., a prisoner in the Sussex county jail at Georgetown on a capital charge of assaulting Julia E. Langford, a young girl, and held without bail, escaped Wednesday night. He broke jail expressly to see his mother, who is ill, and traveled twenty-five miles to Haden, Md.

A posse was sent to the Barber home, but the prisoner was recaptured yesterday as he was leaving his mother's bedroom. He surrendered quietly. "I

am ready to go back," he said. "I only wanted to see mother."

He will soon be tried for his life if an indictment is found against him.

Collier Dammed by Schooner.

Norfolk, Va., March 15.—During a storm in Hampton Roads to-day the naval cutter Leonidas was rammed by the six-masted schooner Ruth Merrill, and the Danish steamer Borglum was struck by a car float of the N. Y. P. & N. Railroad. The Leonidas sustained considerable damage and was towed to Newport News. The damage done the Merrill has not been learned.

\$25,000 Check From Carnegie.

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 15.—A check for \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie was received to-day by Salem Female College in fulfillment of the iron-master's pledge to the college endowment fund.

Lightship Blown Off Station.

Norfolk, Va., March 15.—The Diamond Shoals Lightship, No. 69, was blown five miles east of station to-day and her station to-day and her anchors and mooring gear were carried away. She will come to Norfolk for new anchors.

A HEALTHY, HAPPY OLD AGE

May be promoted by those who gently cleanse the system, now and then, when in need of a laxative remedy, by taking the ever refreshing, wholesome and truly beneficial Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which is the only family laxative generally approved by the most eminent physicians, because it acts in a natural, strengthening way, and warms and tones up the internal organs without weakening them.

It is equally beneficial for the very young and the middle aged, as it is always efficient and free from all harmful ingredients. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, bearing the name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package.

Greene's STORE FOR BOYS

Puritan Blouses for Boys, Special To-day at 39c

Boys' Shirts With Soft Collar to Match 50c

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The Roanoke Times Roanoke, Va.

An Especially Good Number of The Times-Dispatch Magazine

The Best There Is in Sunday Reading

The Green-eyed Lady's efforts to marry Mary White to Johnny Black, at Redport, form the basis of one more of the stories in the series, "I Can Marry Anyone," by Gelett Burgess. Read it Sunday.

Every Man in America likes to read about the Great Men whose beginnings were no better than his. Next Sunday we learn of a distinguished Congressman who was a humble school teacher at 15, and of Dutch Fred, who once handled a pick on a railroad, who is now worth two hundred millions! Russell Janney's thrilling story, "A Case of Suicide," is dramatically concluded next Sunday. The second part is even better than the first.

Appropriate to March 17th, next Sunday's Magazine will contain some interesting facts about St. Patrick, and a very clever poem by "Jack" Ormsby, entitled, "The Marching Tunes of Ireland."

How Automobile Racers drive like demons until the race is done—what chances they take on dangerous tracks—by what narrow margins they escape death—are described by Edward Lyell Fox in his stirring article on "The Road Race" in next Sunday's TIMES-DISPATCH.

Who was the Actress that even Paris repulsed? And who was the King who made love to her? To find out read next Sunday's article in the series, "Love Affairs of Famous Men and Women," by Desher Welch. You will find it only in

The Times-Dispatch

